

CHAPTER 2

AUTHORITIES AND DOCTRINE

2-1. General. USACE is an Army MACOM assigned responsibilities to execute Army and Department of Defense (DOD) programs and missions related to military construction and civil works. All of USACE's authorities (including Civil Works) are derived from authorities vested in the Secretary of the Army. All USACE activities are generated by law and prescribed through DOD and Army regulations. All USACE contingency missions are as an Army component in support of DOD.

2-2. Basic DOD Authorities. The Corps of Engineers National Security Emergency Preparedness Program supports readiness and execution for both civil and military emergencies. The Corps' emergency preparedness and execution authorities can be derived primarily from the following laws and directives:

a. The **National Security Act of 1947**, as amended, established DOD, and changed the role of the Services which became military departments within DOD. It established the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) and unified commands. This act also provides the basis for FEMA's national mobilization programs.

b. The Corps' military preparedness is controlled by many regulations and directives recognizing certain legal constraints (environmental and appropriation) and command relationships. The guidance fundamental to USACE military preparedness is as follows:

(1) **DOD Directive 5100.1, "Functions of the Department of Defense and Its Major Components,"** prescribes the functions of the Department of the Army. In addition to the provisions to organize, train, and equip forces for land combat operations; it authorizes the Army to conduct the "authorized civil works program."

(2) **AR 10-5, "Department of the Army Organization and Functions,"** assigns the Commanding General, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the following missions applicable in peace and war:

(a) Manage and execute engineering, construction, and real estate programs for the Army and the Air Force.

(b) Provide specialized engineer and technical support.

(c) Manage and execute civil works programs.

(d) Assist in recovery from natural disasters.

(3) **AR 500-5, "The Army Mobilization and Operations Planning and Execution System (AMOPES),"** is the Army's single integrated mobilization and deployment planning system. It is based on the Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan (JSCP) which provides strategic planning guidance to the CINC and the Service Chiefs. The AMOPES implements the Army's portion of the JSCP. It provides operational and administrative guidance for the employment and support of Army forces controlled by major commands (MACOM). Annex N of the AMOPES provides guidance for the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), the Assistant Chief of Staff for Installation Management (ACSIM) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

(4) **DOD Directive 4270.5, "Military Construction Responsibilities,"** designates DOD Construction Agents for execution of contract construction overseas. The contract construction agent (CCA) responsibilities are divided among the Services. The Corps and the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFACENGCOM) are the two primary CCAs. The purpose of this division of responsibility is to avoid unnecessary duplication of capability and effort. It is a basis for USACE's military OCONUS planning requirements and contingency execution responsibilities. Note that USACE's mission extends beyond contract construction.

(5) **Army Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement Manual No. 2, "Contingency Contracting."** This manual covers the acquisition process and system support for contracting in a contingency or field environment. It provides guidance for implementing the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR), the Department of Defense FAR Supplement, and the Army FAR Supplement. This pamphlet provides procedures, techniques, and examples for the conduct of contracting actions in the field.

2-3. Doctrine. "Doctrine provides a military organization with a common philosophy; a common language, a common purpose, and a unity of effort."¹

a. Army Doctrine. Doctrine specifies the actions that Army units must plan and conduct in land force operations. The Army invests heavily in doctrine, which is delineated in its field manuals. It is the basis for unit organizational structure, the mix of units in the Army force structure, the equipping and manning of units, the training that soldiers receive to assure individual competency and the training that units conduct to attain and maintain their readiness standards. Doctrine is not directive; it is authoritative and changes over time. Specific to USACE is the incorporation of its capabilities and structure within the Army doctrinal publications and its roles in theater support operations.

b. Joint Doctrine. The Joint Staff Officer's Guide 1993 defines joint doctrine as "Fundamental principles issued by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff that guide the employment of forces of two or more Services in coordinated action toward a common objective." Joint operations are about team work among the Service components with the direction provided by the combatant commanders. As a designated DOD construction agent, or CCA, USACE supports the CINC and the forces of all Services in joint operations. Joint doctrine states that "As a minimum, the combatant command should be able to: ... Coordinate with and provide guidance to DOD-specified contract construction agents (CCA)."²

¹ General George H. Decker, USA, speech given at the US Army Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 16 December 1960, quoted in Robert D. Heinl, Jr., Dictionary of Military and Naval Quotations (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1966), 95.

²Joint Pub 4-04, "Joint Doctrine for Civil Engineering Support, p I-3."